CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1832. [NO. 770.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

An Overseer wanted.

Person who can come well recommended as to competency and character, may meet with a situation as Overseer, on application at this office. A middle aged man without a family would be preferred.
Fayetteville, Feb. 25. 69-3tpd

SALES AT AUCTION.

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

ON Wednesday Evening, March 7th, 1832, will be sold at our Auction Store, the entire STOCK of GOODS, of a House declining business: Among which are:
Fine blue, black, and mixt CLOTHS,
Fine mixt Sattinets,
White, red and green Flannels,
Circassians, Vestings and Russia Drillings,
Russia and cotton table Diapers,
Bombazetts, Bang-up Cords,
200 pieces Calicoes,
Rich, plain and figured Gros-de-Naples,
Black Italian Silks,
Pink, green and white Sarsnetts,
Black silk Velvet,
Seersuckers and Ginghams,
Brown and bleached Russia Sheetings,
Brown and black Linens,
Figured Satin, Cambrics,
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Canton Crapes,
Men's and women's cotton and worsted Hose,
Jackonet, Cambric, and mull mull Muslins,
Figured and plain book and Swiss Muslins,
White and black Italian Crapes,
Men's and women's kid and leather Gloves,
Rich Gauze, and silk dress Handkerchiefs,
Rich lace Tippitts and gauze Veils,
Large assortment of Ribbons,
Plain and figured bobbinett Laces,
Black silk Italian Cravats,
Silk flag and Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn Bonnets,
Sewing Silks,
Fancy Soaps,
Blank Books, Spelling Books and Paper,
Hardware and Cutlery, Trace Chains, &c.,
together with a great variety of other articles. The sale will be continued every evening till the whole is closed. ☞Terms made known at sale.
February 28. 69ts.

NEW GOODS.

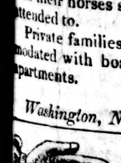
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is receiving together with his former stock, the following articles, which will be sold low for cash or country produce, at his store opposite the Planter's Hotel, south side of Hay street:
15 bags prime green COFFEE,
15 barrels brown and loaf Sugar,
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
12 tons Swedes Iron, Castings and Steel,
50 sets assorted size wagon Boxes,
10 boxes fresh imperial Teas,
50 bags Shot,
100 kegs Nails, well assorted,
30 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
10 barrels N. E. Rum,
Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum,
Liverpool and coarse Salt,
Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Copperas, Spanish Brown, Red Lead, Glue, Saltpetre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Alcohol, Brimstone, Camphor, Nutmegs, Logwood, Patent Medicines, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery Ware, together with many other articles too tedious to mention.
☞*An assortment of those articles kept constantly on hand.*

R. C. McMASTER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 28, 1832. 69-3t.

MANSION HOUSE,
Washington, N. C.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of that well known and commodious stand, the MANSION HOUSE, for a long time hitherto occupied by Mr Leroy. He intends to keep a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, where strangers, transient or resident persons, can be accommodated in a style and manner equal to his best abilities, and the state of the market in this town. A desire to promote the comfort of his guests, and to give them every reasonable satisfaction, while they remain under his roof, he trusts will always distinguish his conduct towards them.—His Stables are well furnished with provender, and persons travelling by private conveyance can rely on him that their horses shall be carefully fed and properly attended to.
Private families, travelling this way, will be accommodated with board and retired rooms, or separate apartments.

SAMUEL VINES.
Washington, N. C., Feb. 10, 1832. 69-2t.



Cheese.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta, 20 casks prime CHEESE. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 28.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING
Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES SUNDY.
For sale, an elegant stick GIG.
February 14, 1832. 67tf.

Sales at Auction.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
BY THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

WILL be sold at the Market House at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, March 7th, 1832, that

VALUABLE LOT

on Hay street, running on a line with Maxwell to Franklin street, formerly occupied by the Messrs. Lippitt, and lately by A. Torrence, Esq., being one of the most desirable and advantageous Lots ever offered at public sale in this place.
Terms made known on day of sale.
February 28.

THE Subscriber has a beautiful ARABIAN STALLION, raised by himself, which he will sell a great bargain, and on a liberal credit. He is a dark iron grey, five years old this Spring, fifteen and a half hands high, and of good blood by both sire and dam. If not sold in a few weeks, the proprietor would be willing to place him in the hands of some responsible and careful person, to stand during the Spring and Fall Seasons. To such a one he would make it an object.

JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 28. 69-4t

JUST RECEIVED,

PER STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
20 Barrels N. E. RUM,
5 qr. Casks Teneriffe WINE,
10 bbls. Lump SUGAR,
5 Boxes CORDIAL,
3 Kegs SALT PETRE.

AMOS KIMBALL.
February 7. 66-tf.

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,
8 Hhds. N. E RUM,
50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 21.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68tf.

WANTED,

A few thousand feet of
ASH PLANK.
C. P. MALLETT.
February 14th, 1832. 67-tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on liberal terms, that desirable body of LAND, on Deep River, in Chatham County, which was devised to Mrs. C. Cameron by the late M. McQueen. There are few tracts of Land which present stronger inducements to the purchasers of real estate, than this. No dwelling house or other tenement has been erected upon it—but it offers an extensive settlement to one desirous of farming on a large scale, for it embraces One Thousand Acres, a large portion of which, from the light and sandy nature of the soil is particularly adapted to the culture of Cotton. There are also, between eighty and one hundred acres of first rate Low Grounds, now open and prepared for cultivation, together with one of the most extensive and desirable ranges in the country for stock of every description. This Land adjoins the Land of P. A. Stedman and others and lies immediately on the Fayetteville road, about three miles below the Plantation of Peter Evans, Esq.—Those desirous of purchasing will please make application to the Subscriber, in the town of Pittsborough.

HUGH McQUEEN,
Trustee for Mrs. C. Cameron.
January 26, 1832. 65-8w.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J. Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which ARE,
Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate pro[illegible].
Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
February 7.

Tin Plate.

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

Lotteries soon to be Drawn.

WELLSBURG LOTTERY, Class No. 2,
Draws at Richmond, on Friday, 9th March, 1832.
CAPITALS
$12,000, $5,000, $1,270,
5 Prizes of $1,000, and many of $500, $200, $100, &c.
Whole Tickets $4—Shares in proportion.

Great and Magnificent.

$20,000 Capital and 100 Prizes of $1,000.
VIRGINIA DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY.
Class No 4, draws 16th March.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	20,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	10,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	5,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	3,000	DOLLARS,
100	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
16	of	500	DOLLARS,
56	of	100	DOLLARS,
56	of	80	DOLLARS,
112	of	50	DOLLARS,
112	of	40	DOLLARS,

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

P. NASH would recommend this Lottery as a good one and highly worth the attention of adventurers.—This Scheme embraces more capitals than is generally allotted to one Lottery. Orders for Tickets (post paid) covering cash or prizes, from any part of Carolina, will meet with prompt attention, if addressed to
PAUL NASH,
Petersburg, Virginia.
N. B. The Drawings will be regularly sent to adventurers unless otherwise ordered.
February 28 69-2w.

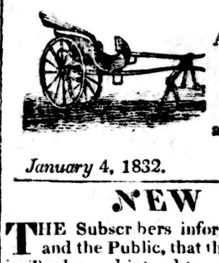
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of

Dry Goods,

In his New Brick Building near Market Square,
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.
ALSO,
A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.

JNO. McARN.
January 4, 1832.



For Sale,

An excellent second hand
CARRIAGE,
an elegant
BAROUCHE,
and one common Barouche.
J. McARN.
January 4, 1832. 63tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of
LOCKE & BAUGHAN.
Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.
Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.
It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.
Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.
When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.
For sale at the Book Store of
JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, Feb. 7. 66-tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable POWDER,
For the Diseases of the Lungs.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pain from the chest; relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.
For sale at the Proprietor's Book Store, Fayetteville.
N. B. The above Medicine will be found an invaluable remedy for Influenza and common Colds, which so often end in Consumption.
Fayetteville. 1832.

Just Received,

ON consignment, and will be sold low for cash, an assortment of
Men's Brogans and Shoes.
A. KIMBALL.
February 7.

From the Elizabeth City Star.

LIBERIA.

Durant's Neck, N. C. Feb. 20, 1832.

MR. ALBERTSON,
I enclose you a copy of a letter I received a few mails since from Liberia. It came with several others, and is written by a free man of color who emigrated from the county of Bertie and went out to that country with the first settlers many years since, from Philadelphia. The writer was raised in the county of Bertie and in the same neighborhood with myself, and from my knowledge of him I think is entitled to every confidence. I shall be much pleased if you will give it a place in your paper, hoping that as it comes directly from one of themselves, it will induce others to follow him to the only country in which free people of color can find that liberty which they can never expect to have in this. Like all new countries they have difficulties to encounter at first, but with the rich lands and such a variety of food, both fish, flesh and vegetable, none but those who deserve to suffer can possibly suffer; and with their opportunities of trade, the enterprising can't help from soon making a fortune. I believe the writer belongs to the Judiciary of the Colony. When here he maintained a good standing and was much respected. Your most ob't serv't,

JON. H. JACOCKS.

MILLSBURG, W. A. Nov. 24, 1831.

"Honored and very dear Sir,—
It afforded us much pleasure, when we received your kind letter by Caleb, dated the 6th of May, which came to hand the latter end of October.
"Surely, dear Sir, we have not language to express our thanks for a favor of so great value, we feel extremely grateful for the present of books so kindly presented and hope that they may prove of great use to us and our children.
"Dear Sir, you inquire after us with so much kindness. Jonathan and Frederick James are yet alive and in reasonable health. Allen James departed this life on the 24th May last—Benjamin James did not come to this country. I hope this will find you in health and prosperity—and as I think my brother has wrote you of our several situations, I shall now hasten to answer some of your inquiries.
"The Colony at this time is in a quiet and peaceable state and healthy in general—the greatest disease prevailing is of a strange nature—and a kind of Scrofulas ulcers, which is very bad to cure; it is chiefly prevalent with youths. We have only two towns properly laid out, that is to say, *Monrovia* and *Caldwell*—but several other settlements of some importance. Millsburg, the farthest off from the sea, is situated on the northern banks of the St. Paul's river, distant about twenty-five miles, and near the falls of that river.
"I am induced here to remark that this part of the country is the best suited for agricultural men of any part that I have become acquainted with. We have abundance of rich lands, through which run numberless beautiful brooks of fresh water, and good stand of timber surrounds their banks. Perhaps I may say more of Millsburg in the conclusion.—I now proceed to answer direct.
"Our cultivation has been much neglected—and those who now attempt it are much checked in their progress for want of means to make a fair beginning. We raise rice, corn, potatoes, cassada, (this is our bread) and various vegetables used for the table, such as yams, cocoa, plantains, papas, bananas, melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, squashes, &c. Greens of every kind grow well, but we are obliged to import seeds annually, for scarcely any kind will seed. Our fruit are the orange, lime, lemon, citron, soursop, guavers, and several wild species of nuts, plums, cherries, &c.
"Our forests abound with animals of various kinds, the Elephant, Hippopotamus, Elk, Buffaloe, and wild Goats and numerous species of Deer, besides many smaller animals that we have no name for in English. Beasts of prey are the Leopard and cat Tiger, and a kind of small white Bear; these are very mischievous when they take to our flocks of sheep and goats and hogs; and the Leopard sometimes takes a calf—there are several kinds of bush cats that also prey upon our poultry, say ducks and chickens.—Geese and turkeys have been raised in the Colony. Horses are not common in this part of the country—I have now one that I obtained about nine months since from the interior from King Boatswain, our old friend of this Colony, whence we obtain a reasonable supply of cattle. Mules we have none—several Horses and Jacks have been imported from the windward, but none live long *on the Cape*, perhaps for want of good water and food. My horse does very well at Millsburg with little care.
"Our rivers abound with varieties of fish of a fine quality, as also every rivulet, creek and pond; many are taken with the hook, and nets are used in various ways—baskets and traps also are employed and various methods for fishing amongst the natives. The sea affords also abundance of fish which are taken for use—such as the Mackerel, Crovally, Bavocaton, Crocers, Dolphin, Suckers, Sharks, Skipjacks, sound Mackerel, Eels, Torpon, Paulpers and myriads of others great and small—the Turtle of different kinds, Oysters, Crabs, Lobsters and Shrimps.
"As it respects emigrants when they arrive here, they are generally placed at a Receptacle and there provided with such food as they have been accustomed to, with a mixture of the produce of the country and some medical aid afforded them. But suffer me here to remark, that I have generally observed that such as have the resolution to accept of their lands at once and go thither and labor moderately and take but little medicine fare the best, but it is certain that only such as have means to assist themselves can do so. The general food of the settlers is similar to that used in the states except such as choose rather to come nearer to the diet used by the natives, with a belief that it is more healthy to be used.
"Dear Sir, the hurry of my several engagements since the arrival of this letter, has prevented me from inquiring after the persons you alluded to, but I intend so to do and forward the result by my next opportunity.
"I send you a box containing a few curiosities of the country and in it a catalogue and a few numbers of the Liberia Herald, by which you may get some information.
"I now conclude my first with inexpressible gratitude and a desire to be remembered as your most ob't servant, FREDERICK JAMES."

Mr. Jon. H. Jacocks.
Durant's Neck, Perquimans Co. N. C.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

United States Bank.—We have before us a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Jan. 23d, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, directing him to communicate, if able, a list of the foreign stock-holders in said Bank, the amount of debts due the Bank and its Branches from individuals and bodies corporate, a list of the Directors of the Bank and its several Branches, the names of domestic stockholders, with the amount held by each, and their places of residence. The Secretary of the Treasury not having in his possession the means of answering these inquiries, addressed a note to the President of the Bank, soliciting the information, which was promptly furnished.

It appears that the amount of stock held by foreigners is 84,055 shares; equal to $8,405,500. without including the premium. The heaviest foreign stockholders are as follows:

	Shares.
Baring, Brothers & Co.	7915
John Marshall	3878
Charles Dixon	2500
Thomas Cotertie et. al. trustees	1829
Sparks & Co.	1236
Benjamin Heywood	1784
Jonathan Austin	1200
The Most Hon. Francis C. S. Conway, Marquis of Hatiff,	1003
James Drake, Havana	1000
Abel Smith	1000
John Martin & Co.	924
Don Jose Xafre	900
Samuel Sherwood	875
James Pierson	864
Cropper, Benson & Co.	815
Robert Philips	800
Gen. Sir William Keppel	722
Ann Redfeen	716
Maj. Gen. Macdonald	649
Mrs. Condelaria Bell	637
Lord Erie Reery	600
John Van Haize	593
James H., William P. & Wm. H. Anderson	550
Thos. P. Ackland	540
Thomas Sexton	538
James Brown, Leeds	537
Edward Ball Hughes	510
Sir Edward Tucker	502
J. L. Lane	500
E. Stoth	500
Lt. Gen. Marmeduke W. Peacocke	500
John Overend	500
Hudson Gurney	500
R. & J. T. Barclay	500
Sir Colin and Sir Richard H. Campbell	371
Rev. Geo. Gordon, D. D. Dean of Lincoln	311
James Dunlop	300

There are 30 or 40 others, besides those we have enumerated, holding from 300 to 500 shares. The whole number of foreign stock-holders is 470.

The domestic stock-holders of the Bank are, as we count them, 3602 in number.—Some of the largest domestic stockholders are as follows:

Stephen Girard	6331
Charles Carroll, of Carrolton	2683
Robert Ralston, of Philadelphia	2026
Wm. J. Barksdale, of Virginia	1500
Bernard M. Carter, Pennsylvania	1417
John Potter, South Carolina	1480
Wm. G. Bucknor, New York	1169
Don Francis Layzier, New York	11[illegible]
Peter Harmony, New York	957
Lewis Kershaw & Co. South Carolina	942
John G. Coster, New York	900
Mills Smith, New York	875
Lemuel Taylor, Maryland	860
Clendening, New York	850
Don Francis de Lazua, New York	850
B. & J. Bohlen, South Carolina	839
Daniel C. Verplanck, New York	805
Stephen Buckley, South Carolina	800
P. Brown, North Carolina	787
Wm. Patterson, Md.	730
Robert Gilmore, do.	703
Mrs. Ann Donnell, do.	700
Prime, Ward & King, New York	683
Wm. Coleman, Pennsylvania	680
John Gibbs, do.	650
Brown, Brothers & Co. New York	650
Thomas C. Vanderhout, South Carolina	638
James De Wolf	632
William Brown, Pennsylvania	630
Gardner Greene, Boston	600
Col. Wm. Alston, South Carolina	600
Wm. Wightman, do.	600
Isaac Smythe, Maryland	581
Costar & Carpenter, New York	531
Thomas P. Cope, Pennsylvania	520
Paul Beck, Jr. do.	513
Mrs. Mary Ann Gilmore, South Ca[illegible]	510
Robert F. Stockton, New Jersey	500
Wm. Aikin, Charleston	500

The amount of bills discounted by the Bank, and its Branches on personal security, is	$48,758,570	34
Bills discounted on funded debt,	18,850	00
Do. do. Bank stock,	731,157	53
Domestic bills of exchange,	16,691,129	34
Mortgages,	205,396	66
Total,	$66,405,103	87
Due from State Banks,	3,944,847	74

FROM THE COLUMBIA TIMES.

A table showing the population of each State and Territory; the number of persons in each over one hundred years of age, and what proportion these bear to the population of each State and Territory according to the census of 1830.

	Pop.	Over 100.		
Maine,	399,462	5	or 1 in	79,892
New Hampshire,	269,532	15	1	17,968
Vermont,	280,679	14	1	20,048
Massachusetts,	610,014	12	1	50,834
Rhode Island,	97,210	6	1	16,201
Connecticut,	297,711	20	1	14,885
New York,	1,913,508	130	1	14,719
New Jersey,	320,779	14	1	22,912
Pennsylvania,	1,347,672	130	1	10,366
Delaware,	76,739	38	1	2,019
Maryland,	446,913	262	1	1,708
Virginia,	1,211,272	479	1	2,525
North Carolina,	738,470	304	1	2,429
South Carolina,	581,458	240	1	2,422
Georgia,	516,567	236	1	2,188
Alabama,	308,997	87	1	3,551
Mississippi,	136,866	47	1	2,910
Louisiana,	215,575	125	1	1,724
Tennessee,	784,622	172	1	3,981
Kentucky,	688,844	166	1	4,149
Ohio,	937,679	42	1	22,325
Indiana,	341,582	19	1	17,987
Illinois,	157,575	12	1	13,131
Missouri,	140,074	51	1	2,746
D. of Columbia,	39,858	18	1	2,214
Michigan Ter.	31,260	1	1	31,260
Arkansas do.	30,383	7	1	4,340
Florida do.	34,729	2	1	17,364

P. S.—In the above calculation, fractional remainders are left out.

From hence we discover that the prospect for longevity is much greater in the middle and southern States than in the northern and eastern States. A fact very much at variance with the generally received opinion of the good people of the latter States. Indeed we have no doubt but that the proportion of good health and long life, are altogether on the side of the middle and southern States.

A MERCHANT

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb'y 25.

Mr. BRANCH offered resolutions requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish extracts from the communications made by the agents employed in the examination of the live oak lands belonging to the U. S. and the preservation of the Navy timber growing thereon, showing the portions and extent of sea-coast examined, the quantity of said timber found, and what reservations of these lands have been directed to be made in consequence of such discoveries.

Also, the reports of the agents directed to make surveys of the live oak plantations on Santa Rosa Sound, near Pensacola, shewing the value of the lands, their adaptation to the culture and production of Navy timber, and whether it is probable the cultivation of this timber on those lands will compensate the U. S. for the labor which must be expended for that purpose.

Also, to report to the next session, such further information on the subject as he may be furnished with, with his views of the best means of preserving the Navy timber growing on the public lands, &c.

Mr. WHITE, of Florida, moved to insert, after the words "in consequence of such discoveries,"—

"And that he report the number of agents and assistants appointed by the Navy Department for the preservation of live oak in the last year, the date of their respective commissions, the authority under which they were appointed, the salaries of each agent and assistant, with the contingencies and expenses of each, and the expenses of equipping and keeping in commission the several public vessels for the protection of live oak, *and whether, in his opinion, the said agents have found Live Oak enough to pay their salaries, or to justify their continuance in office.*"

And after the words "expended for that purpose"—insert—

"Together with the report of the Navy Commissioners made to the late Secretary of the Navy, shewing the quantity of Live Oak on the public lands, *and not communicated to Congress in the Report of last session*, with any correspondence and documents in the Department since the last session, relating to the reservation and purchase for the purpose aforesaid."

Mr. BRANCH said that the object he had in view in presenting the resolution had been to present to the House and to the Nation information immediately connected with a very important subject. He desired to repress no information relating to it. The object of the gentleman who had offered the amendment was too manifest: it was to make an attack upon an Administration of a Department that never yet had shrunk and never would shrink from scrutiny.

The object of his own resolution was simple and obvious. It was to inquire whether there existed, without the use of artificial means, an adequate supply of Live Oak Timber for the uses of the Navy.—If the information it might elicit should satisfy the House that the natural supply of that timber was abundant, then it would be for the House to decide whether they would enter into the artificial cultivation of it or not. The only object sought in the resolution was that the Nation might act on this subject intelligently. Why, then, did the gentleman from Florida seek to interrupt or embarrass its adoption? Was it that the gentleman apprehended that the facts when disclosed would reflect upon him or on his friends? He would not say that the gentleman did so apprehend: that was for others to judge. Commissioners had been appointed to examine a site for the plantation of this timber near Pensacola; the information obtained was in the Navy Department; let it be produced: and let the House know whether it was necessary to go into the artificial cultivation of this species of timber or not. He had hoped, since the resolution asked only for information, that there would have been no objection to it. Why this effort was made to embarrass the resolution he could not conceive: he waited to hear the gentleman's reasons.

Mr. WHITE said in reply, that he had not the slightest desire to embarrass the passage of the resolution: on the contrary he was much pleased that it had been brought forward. Whether it was designed as an attack upon the present very competent Head of the Navy Department he did not know: but he certainly had no objection to the production of the information called for, neither did he know whether it was intended to make the result of the inquiry the basis for future legislation on the subject referred to: he had no doubt, however, that Congress would continue to cultivate its plantations of Live Oak timber. He believed the gentleman from North Carolina would be greatly disappointed in the information when he came to see it.

An agent had been employed by the last Administration, when Mr. Southard was at the head of the Department, in reference to the preservation of this timber, with a salary of $1000 to $1200: but had been discontinued by his successor, on the ground of a doubt as to the power of the Department to employ such an agent, and also on the ground that his services were useless: but now the Department had seven such agents at a salary of $2400 each, with assistants and vessels, the total expense of which amounted to little if any thing short of $45,000 a year. Mr. W. observed that there was now no Committee of Retrenchment in the House, or he should have moved to refer the subject to them. What he wished was that it should be decided whether the services rendered by this body of agents were such as to justify Congress in permitting the President of the U. S. or the Navy Department, to appoint, by virtue of a mere letter, seven public agents, each with a salary equal to that of the Governor of Florida. The whole service could as well, and better, be accomplished by the U. S. Surveyors; or if the Collector should be forbidden to permit any vessel to clear with a cargo of timber until the Captain should produce evidence that it had been cut on private lands, and not those of the United States. He did not seek to embarrass the gentleman's resolution. There was not a maratime Nation in the world that did not possess plantations of timber valuable for the use of its Navy; none which did not take means to preserve such timber. The policy was adopted in this country as early as the days of Gen. Washington. The plan has been expressly recommended by him. It had lately been suspended for a time; but it was now resumed. Mr. W. desired to know whether $45,000 a year was to be expended from the fund set apart for the gradual increase of the Navy in employing a number of agents on the coast of a district where the water was not deep enough to float any craft drawing three feet, and from which no timber could, by possibility, be carried off. What might have been reported to the Department he neither knew nor cared:—the Government had, for some time, been trying very hard to get a report unfavorable to the continuance of the plantations, but had not been able to get any, unless, it might have been from one very young man who was here seeking office. Commodore Rodgers and Commodore Ridgley were both decidedly in favor of their continuance. Mr. W. said what he wished by the amendment was to bring before the House what he considered a great abuse, in the creating and maintaining of seven public agencies which were useless, and without authority of law, and which had not resulted in the discovery of enough Live Oak to pay the salaries of the officers employed. He asked for information on that subject. If the gentleman from North Carolina intended to make an attack upon the present Secretary of the Navy, the defence of the Administration would, he presumed, be committed to some other hands than his.

Mr. BRANCH said, that he trusted the House, perceiving that the Department over which he had lately presided, was openly charged with sanctioning abuses, would indulge him with an opportunity to defend himself when the attack was made. He would therefore narrate some of the circumstances which had taken place in reference to the live oak plantations.

During a former Administration, the gentleman from Florida who now offered the amendment, had sold to the Government, to be occupied in those plantations, some very poor and barren land, and had pocketed by the speculation upon his own constituents some hundreds of dollars. This fact he pledged himself to be able to prove in a Court of Justice. The House would readily appreciate the sensitiveness displayed by the gentleman, and would perceive the true reason why he sought to resist the inquiry proposed. Mr. B. said that the public mind had, he knew, been greatly abused on this subject. Paragraph after paragraph appeared in the papers, (by whom written he could not say,) charging the late Department with having abandoned the policy of the preservation of the live oak timber. Whereas, the real fact was, that more had been done to further that policy by those lately in control of the Navy Department, than had ever been done under any preceding Administration in the same time.—During the year 1831 from 30 to 40,000 dollars had been expended with a view to preserve that timber, and to ascertain where a supply of it could be obtained. He admitted, and he was proud to admit, that money had not been spared in prosecuting that object. Five or six additional agents had been employed, besides two or three vessels in that service, and what had been the result? The gentleman from Florida well knew what the result was. He knew that within the space of 180 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, (and so much only had yet been examined,) there was an indefinite supply of live oak, more than would be needed for a century. Between the Achafalaya and the Sabine there were ample stores of it, without the necessity of cultivating a tract of poor sterile land which a Member of Congress might have sold to the Government. If on this subject he should be found to be in error, and the fact should turn out to be otherwise, then Mr. B. would be as willing as any other gentleman to go into the artificial cultivation. He should then be willing to purchase the land necessary for the plantations from individual land-owners, at whatever advance: then he would be ready to go all lengths in obtaining an article so valuable. But, first, let it be seen, whether there was not an abundant supply, without resorting to any such means. This was all he wanted.

The gentleman had said that agents had been employed at salaries of $2400. This had been roundly asserted for fact. He denied it to be fact. He said it was not true. The agents employed now, had the same *per diem* allowance as those employed under a previous Administration. The agents he had found in employ when he came into office were receiving an allowance of $5 per day. Those now employed received the same. Yet, the gentleman had had the hardihood to represent their salary as a public abuse. He appealed to this House, to say whether the assertion was warranted. He trusted they would excuse him, if he betrayed some warmth on this subject, arraigned as he had been by that gentleman and his associates, as guilty of improper conduct in office. He was willing to be cut down that instant, and to forfeit the regard of all honorable and virtuous men, if he could be convicted of a single dishonorable act, or the smallest abuse of power, while he had been at the head of the Navy Department. No doubt he might have often erred. But the error was one of the head alone. He repeated the assertion, that he was ready to be cut down, if he had ever been guilty of intentional abuses: and he declared before that House, that no such abuse had ever happened as the gentleman asserted. The number of agents had indeed been increased; but their per diem allowance was the same as he had found it: he had also allowed something for their expenses. Yet, the House were told he was guilty of an abuse of power.

The Resolution was not of a nature calculated to elicit the remarks which had been made, nor had he when he offered it, anticipated the smallest opposition. It merely asked a question respecting the timber to be found on our public lands. The agents employed to investigate the subject, had made a report from which, although, but 150 miles of coast had been surveyed, it would appear that an indefinite supply of live oak had been discovered. His purpose had been to stimulate the Government to search for such a supply. If the gentleman believed that the resolution had been offered from any intention to make an attack upon the present head of the Navy Department, he was greatly mistaken: he had no such purpose. The gentleman at the head of that Department stood well with the nation, and Mr. B. entertained towards him much personal respect. He did not doubt that the gentleman would administer the affairs of the Department well: far be it from him to call in question the qualities either of his head or his heart. But if it should be found, that there was an abundant supply of live oak timber upon the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, could there be any necessity for a system of artificial cultivation? But, if the fact were not so, he again repeated that he was ready to advocate the system of plantation.

The house had heard his conduct misrepresented by those who knew better. He never had opposed the policy of preserving a supply of this timber. On the contrary, he thought that 30, 40, 50, or 100,000 dollars would be well laid out in discovering the existence of such a supply. He was not for spending money in purchasing poor lands from members of that House, who might have an interest in making speculations out of the Government, but in discovering the most eligible sites where the timber might be procured; when this was done he was ready to expend $100,000 upon the object.

Mr. B. concluded by requesting the House to excuse any warmth he might have betrayed—he had been so repeatedly assailed on this subject, and in such a dastardly manner, that he felt himself called upon to vindicate the course he had pursued. What he had asserted he was ready to maintain either there or elsewhere.

Mr. WHITE said, that it had not been his intention to go into any examination of the history of the plantations of live oak timber, nor should he now do so, but for the attack which had, in a most unjustifiable manner, been made upon him. In consequence of a statement which had been made to the Government respecting the rapid disappearance of the live oak timber from the lands of the United States it had been proposed to establish a plantation of that valuable timber for the future use of the navy. After Mr. W. had come to Washington, the former Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Southard) had decided to adopt the plan, and without consulting him, had determined on purchasing a site for the new establishment near Pensacola. It happened that he and his friend, Judge Breckenridge, owned a tract of land in that quarter. The Government was desirous of purchasing 1600 acres of it. The Government itself applied to them, and proposed the terms. The contract was submitted to the House, and by it approved. The Department acted on the report of Commodores Warrington and Bainbridge; and what they did was sanctioned by a special act of appropriation, which passed both Houses. Shortly afterwards the Administration passed into other hands—a new Secretary of the Navy was appointed, and in thinking upon various projects of reform, the Secretary fell upon that transaction, and he introduced into his report the suggestion, that his predecessor had made the purchase under an erroneous construction of the act for the gradual increase of the navy. He referred the House to the section of the law which had thus been misconstrued, and when the section was examined, it was found to have relation to dry-docks. So eager had the gentleman been in his attack, that he had not even seen the law of which he spoke.—Yet the appropriation had been made at a time when a majority of the House was favorable to the present Administration, and that after it had been examined and sanctioned by the naval committees of both Houses. Mr. W. said that he had detected and exposed the error of the Secretary, by which means he had brought down upon himself the indignation of the Navy Department. The new Secretary soon after reported more errors of his predecessor. Mr. W. had defended him in a letter which he could not get them to publish, because the best of all reform, had not then taken place, he meant, the dissolution of the late Cabinet. So he had been obliged to publish the letter at his own expense. The appropriation was 4,900 dollars, and it was paid to Judge Breckenridge and himself, for 1600 acres of land, on 176 acres of which there were ascertained to be 70,000 trees of live oak, 25 feet in height. This timber, in the judgment of Commodore Rodgers, was worth more than the whole tract of land had cost. To examine this timber growing, on less than 200 acres of land, the Navy Department despatched a sloop of war, and a United States Engineer. With the report made of this examination the Government was not satisfied. Another agent was despatched, and another report was obtained. The former agents were dismissed, and new ones again appointed, in the hope that their report would be unfavorable.—But, instead of this, the report recommended the continuance of the establishment, which it declared to have been much misrepresented; and it concluded by recommending the employment of ten additional hands. Yet, Mr. W. said, he had been blamed and denounced on that floor for being concerned in a contract which had been first sought by the Government itself, and by which they had obtained timber on less than 200 acres of the tract, worth more than they had paid for the whole 1600 acres. Such had been the reform of the late Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. W. said, he had received these statements from the present Secretary of the Navy himself.

But there was another story connected with this affair; and as the gentleman had thought fit to introduce the subject, he would tell it. On the 17th of April last, an agent had been employed, in reference to this timber, with a salary of 1800 dollars a year. The gentleman was a relative, he believed a near relation of the late Secretary. The day after the dissolution of the late Cabinet had been resolved upon, when it was known who was to go out of office, the salary of that individual had been increased, 600 dollars, by a letter from the Navy Department; so that instead of 1800 dollars, he was to receive 2400 dollars. This was a part of the information which would be brought out by the amendment he had proposed. The Secretary having secured this relative, by raising his salary to $2400, immediately appointed six more agents, and these had of course to be put upon the same footing; and in all, the sum of $45,000 a year was given out of the fund for the gradual increase of the Navy, and this at the time when a certain celebrated caricature had already made its appearance, exhibiting the foot of a very eminent individual on the trial of a certain rat. All these offices had been created, and special favorites put into them by the naked authority of a letter from the Navy Department. Yet he had been attacked and abused, simply for having sold a tract of land at the request of Government, and at its own price. Mr. W. stated, that the moment he found the Administration were dissatisfied with the contract they had made, he had expressed a wish to take back the land, but he had not been permitted to do so. His friend Judge Breckenridge had even gone so far as to present a petition to the House that the contract might be rescinded, but the petition had been rejected by the unanimous recommendation of the Committee of Naval Affairs. At the same time he was publicly attacked on the ground of his contract, and several hundred copies of the Globe had been sent in bundles, franked by the late Secretary, into his district, just before his election.—More than one gentleman had offered to take the land off the hands of the Government at the same price they had paid for it, and yet they still continued to complain that there had been a speculation on the Government. They took pains to get some report censuring the purchase, but they happened by accident to employ an honest man, and he reported in its favor. The Department could expend $45,000 upon agents to look after this tract, which cost them $4,500, and could spend, in addition, nearly as much as the cost of the land in printing documents about it; and yet he was to be attacked because he had sold it to them. He was only astonished that the agents had not made more unfavorable reports. He had obtained the facts he stated from the Navy Department, and he was anxious to know the actual amount of expense which had been incurred. The first agent had been dismissed on the ground that Mr. Southard had no right to pay him out of the fund for the gradual increase of the Navy; and yet the Department which took this ground, had employed seven agents, and paid them out of the same fund. Mr. W. said, that when the Marshal of Florida had been here, he had recommended the Secretary to employ that officer for the protection of the timber, and the Marshal had offered, if the Government would give him 500 dollars a year, to give bond, with any penalty they pleased, that not a stick should be removed. This offer the Secretary refused, and immediately employed four or five agents in the same district, where there was not three feet of water to float a vessel of any kind; in consequence of which the agents were riding about doing nothing. The formidable speculation of which the gentleman spoke, was a bargain which the Government itself had sought, and for which Commodore Rodgers had offered two thousand dollars more. Yet Mr. W. was to be publicly blamed, because he happened to own a tract of land near the Navy Yard. He had made no attack upon the gentleman's administration. He thought that the President, and not the gentleman, was responsible for its acts. But if the gentleman courted the responsibility, and chose to take it all to himself, he would only have to answer for so much more of injury to the public interest.

Mr. BRANCH replied The gentleman had given a plausible statement; but he pledged himself before high heaven that it was not true, and he defied the gentleman to the scrutiny. It is false, said Mr. B. I defy the gentleman to the proof. I repeat, that his statement is false. To give the House some evidence of the cavilling temper of that gentleman, I will refer it to the law of which he spoke. He says that he incurred my displeasure for having detected my misconstruction of the act for the gradual increase of the Navy. It is true, that in my report there was a numerical mistake (whether made by me or the printer I know not) as to the section of the law which authorized the preservation of live oak timber on lands of the United States. I referred to that section as the 5th instead of the 3d section of the law; and I will here read the section, that the House may judge whether it did, or did not, authorize the purchase of a tract of land from a private individual. [Here Mr. B. quoted the act.]

The gentleman, before he himself owned the land, was enabled, from the circumstance of his representing the district of Florida, to sell it for two prices, and then, through agents at home, he got it for one price. Will the gentleman deny this?

Mr. WHITE.—Yes, I do deny it.

Mr. BRANCH.—The contracts will show it, and I pledge myself to prove it.

Mr. WHITE.—Will the Gentleman permit me to explain?

Mr. BRANCH.—Certainly.

Mr. WHITE.—800 acres of this land had been owned by me for a number of years before the sale. There were 400 acres of it which I did not then own. The Secretary did not wish to make proposals for this land himself, and asked me to do it, agreeing to pay for the whole 1,200 acres so much. I admit that what I paid for the 400 acres was not quite equal to the sum allowed me by Government, but my own 800 acres was more valuable than the 400, because it lay nearer to the Navy Yard.

Mr. BRANCH.—The reports will show the whole facts of the case in a light not to be disputed. The report of Com. Rodgers will show that the land was barren, and of the poorest quality. The gentleman has stated so many things which I know to be foreign from the fact, that I am really loth to correct him. He says that Com. Rodgers was sent out in a sloop of war, accompanied by an Engineer, expressly for the purpose of examining this land. Sir, the fact is not so. Com. Rodgers was about to make his annual visit to Pensacola. I commanded him to examine, on his way, the site which had been selected for the live oak plantations. Can the gentleman say that he did not receive money in advance from the Government for land which then belonged to his constituents? And that he was not, in consequence, enabled to speculate on his constituents? Yet this is the gentleman by whom I have been insidiously assailed. He charges me with having given a salary to a near relation, and says that this was a public abuse. Sir, I do not think there is any gentleman on this floor who believes it. I am ready to undergo any investigation. I invite examination. The gentleman to whom he alludes, I am proud to acknowledge is a relative. It is General Eli B. Whitaker. He was reluctant to take the appointment, but I entreated him to serve; and the result has proved that it was a most felicitous appointment. I have in my eye a gentleman who knows him well: and if there is a gentleman who stands more deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, I am not acquainted with him. The reports of Gen. Whitaker will show how ably he discharged the trust committed to him. As to any thing I have done in this affair, I trust this House will examine into it. I invite any gentleman who doubts the propriety of my course in any respect, to move the appointment of a committee, so as to allow me a tribunal before which my conduct may be brought to the test. I seek such a tribunal. I am not afraid to trust the investigation to my warmest political opponents who are gentlemen, and if they shall find aught to detract from my humble name, I am willing to suffer whatever I may deserve. I fear nothing. Errors they may find, but not errors of my heart.

Under the third article of the act which I read, I ask the House whether they believe that the President or his Secretary had power to make purchases of private land? I formerly gave it as my opinion that they had not. But none were implicated by the expression of that opinion, but those who ought to be responsible I stated a fact which it was my duty to state. I am now prepared to say, that if, on an examination of the public land, it shall appear that we have not a most abundant supply of live oak timber, then I am ready to vote for the purchase of other land. And in that case, I am proud to say that I should be willing to expend not only thirty or forty thousand dollars, but a hundred thousand, if it were necessary. The House then must see how greatly I have been abused by the accusation of having abandoned the policy of securing a supply of this timber for the navy. I have not abandoned that policy I never did abandon it. I did no more than employ additional agents, at the same per diem allowance which had formerly been paid. When the report of Lieut. Gedney shall be presented to the House, and the statements with respect to the Gulf of Mexico shall be submitted to our examination, the gentlemen will find, that where the gentleman from Florida has declared that there is none of this timber, there exists, as I before stated, an abundant supply. Let these examinations proceed. Let us spend a hundred thousand dollars, or two hundred thousand, if it shall be necessary, in this important investigation.

Sir, I am not in the habit of public speaking, and I do not know that I need go farther in reply to the gentleman from Florida. We are both known.

Mr. CARSON here commenced some remarks, intimating a disposition, as the friend of Mr. Branch, to move for a Committee of Investigation.

The CHAIR said, that this was not the time for any such motion. The debate had been of a very unpleasant nature, and he should have interrupted it, but for the peculiar situation in which the gentleman from North Carolina stood.

Mr. BRANCH said that he was perfectly willing that any information should be elicited which the gentleman from Florida might desire; and if the gentleman would withdraw the insinuation contained in the latter part of his amendment, he should have no objection in the world to his getting at all the facts he wanted. One clause of the amendment called for an account of the expense of fitting out and maintaining the vessels which had been employed by the Navy Department in the service which had formed the subject of debate. Now this inquiry could not be answered without a long and difficult investigation, and a delay of perhaps weeks and months. There was no difficulty on the subject. The report of Lt. Gedney will show that there was timber enough between the Mississippi and the Atchifalaya to supply the demands of the U. States for a hundred years. If the gentleman would strip his amendment of its offensive parts, he had no objection to his getting the number of agents who had been employed, the salaries which had been allowed them, and the dates of their respective commissions, but an exact account of the expense of fitting out the vessels and keeping them in service, would produce a delay that must entirely defeat the object of the resolution.

Mr. WHITE said, that he had not conceived that there was any thing in his amendment which could be offensive. He was willing to strike out the part which the gentleman objected to. He differed *toto cœlo* from the gentleman, as to what the reports would disclose, as he did in every thing else.

He now modified his resolution by striking out the following words:

"And whether, in his opinion, the said agents have found live oak enough to pay their salaries, or to justify their continuance in office."

The resolution having been read as modified,

Mr. BRANCH objected to the following clause;

"And the expenses of equipping and keeping in commission the several public vessels for the protection of live oak."

The exact amount inquired for could not be obtained without much difficulty. He had no other objection to the clause than the delay. He was willing the expense should appear, even if it amounted to a half a million of dollars.

Mr. WHITE replied that he had been informed, the estimates were all made out, and that it could not occupy five minutes to answer the inquiry.

Mr. BRANCH said it was impossible the estimates could have been made.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said, that the resolution, as it stood, referred only to the last and the present year. He should like the investigation to extend back to the first appointment of these agents.

Mr. WHITE complied, by striking out the words "in the past year," and inserting, in lieu thereof, "since the first appointments of such agents for such purpose."

Mr. WHITE said, that as there was a question of fact between the gentleman from North Carolina and himself, he would further modify his amendment, by adding after the words "salaries of each agent and assistant," these words: "their compensation when appointed, and when, and how, increased."

Mr. BRANCH said, he was entirely willing that the amendment should be so modified, and that every fact in the case should come out.

The question was then put on Mr. WHITE'S first amendment, as modified, and it was agreed to.

The second amendment was now read.

Mr. BRANCH. As to that amendment, I should be glad the gentleman would shew, what report it is that he means. The House will see the insidious indirection of that gentleman. He always does indirectly, that which he dares not do in a direct manner. His amendment seems to insinuate, that something has been purposely suppressed by me. If that is his meaning, why does he not at once come out and say so? But I am not surprised at any thing he shall say.

Mr. WHITE. I shall not be deterred from my course by the petulance and violence of that gentleman. That violence would display itself at another time and in another place much better. I mean nothing insidious. I am open and undisguised in all that I do. I have a report of Commodore Rodgers in reference to the cultivation of this timber which I desire should be produced. I do not find it among the papers of the House.

Mr. BRANCH. I wish the amendment amended by the insertion of these words:

"And that he be further directed to accompany such report with a statement of the facts connected with the purchase of the live oak plantations on Santa Rosa Sound."

Mr. WHITE. I accept the amendment as a modification. I do not desire that any facts in the case should be suppressed.

Mr. BRANCH. I desire another amendment. The House will perceive that it is the object of the gentleman in an indirect manner to cast censure upon the Department. I trust the House will not lend itself to the purpose of inflicting such a wound. If they have done wrong, let the wrong be shown. Then I have a right to ask the protection of the House. Let him get what facts he pleases, but I cannot indulge him in his insinuations. I move to amend the amendment by striking out the words "and not communicated to Congress in the report of the last session."

Mr. WHITE: I accept the amendment as a modification.

The question was now put on Mr. WHITE'S second amendment, as modified, and it was agreed to.

The question then recurring on Mr. BRANCH'S resolution, as amended, it was agreed to.

A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser gives the following description of some of the leading personages of the Supreme Court and of the Senate of the United States:—

Washington, Feb. 1

Every individual who visits the city of Washington for the first time brings with him a catalogue of questions, for the solution of which every elbow neighbor is troubled. The trumpet of fame with its noisy blast has awakened his curiosity; and a hundred names hang on his lips for which he seeks a locality.

I obtained an answer to my catalogue soon after my arrival, but I am every day put to the task of answering the very same. The keepers of the Rotunda have printed explanations of the paintings hung upon the wall. I respectfully suggest that the Sergeants at Arms to the House and Senate have permission to label the great men in the northern and southern wings of the Capitol; and that the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court be ordered to hang over the heads of the honorable Judges their respective appellations. If you go in the Supreme Court at 11 o'clock, you will soon see coming in, a tall, spare, slow-moving, antique-dressed, patriarchal man, the honorable relic of another age, dispensing courteous but dignified salutations, to whom every eye is directed. *Who is that?* is the question that every stranger puts into your ear. "It is Chief Justice Marshall." The eye of every inquirer brightens at the answer if he has any sensibility, and strains itself for a keener look. One feels a flush of pride that he has seen this venerable man, whom in a few able Time must in the natural course of life soon take to his grave. The very *look* is a sort of intangible bequest for posterity. When the other Justices are in, and soon put on their silk robes.

The members of the bar, such members as Sergeant, Wirt, Webster, Ogden, &c. &c. gather round; and by and by, one of the Judges begins to read the decision of a case in a quavering, feeble and weakened tones that age has evidently affected. You can hardly distinguish them across the room. Another stranger puts to you the question, *who is that?* 'It is the same Chief Jus ice Marshall.' Every individual to whom I have made this remark under such circumstances, seems to have been aroused from a trance. 'What, think they, *that* Chief Justice Marshall! There is associated with his reputation of great logical power and acute discrimination something, I know not what, that the stranger expects to find indicated by the voice. Voice, it has been said, and I believe it in part, is the index of the mind. That Chief Justice Marshall should not be heard distinctly, that old age should have shattered his voice and left the mind unimpaired, and that a man, with such a voice, should be the very first man in America, and among the first in the world, for keenness of intellect—all intellect, as it is you—I aver is something that puzzles me as well as every body else.

My stranger by this time having seated himself in my neighborhood, proceeds—"And who is that man to the right of the Chief Justice—bald headed, dodging his spectacles up and down, and moving his chair to the right and left—who looks so zealously, and who hates to sit still?" "That is Justice Story." —And "who is that on his right—the rough looking man, with a bony figure, a projecting nose, a marked countenance, with ungraceful and rather rustic motions, features indicating a strong, rough mind and high passions, and with a look saying 'he had rather be somewhere else than *there?*" "That is Justice McLean." "And who is that on the left of Judge Marshall, a head silvered over with age"—motionless—thoughtful—with features indicating a mind well disciplined rather than mighty by nature—with a round forehead, a retreating forehead." "That is Justice Duvall." And "who is that grey headed man on the left of whom I cannot see distinctly, as the light is reflected by the window in the rear!" "It is Justice Thompson." And "who is that middle aged man on the extreme left, with a large figure, accompanied a contriving countenance, and a sort of quaint face?" "It is Justice Baldwin." Here the inquirer finishes, as the six benches have been run over the seventh being vacant as yet owing to the indisposition of Judge Johnson:

Next a lawyer rises to speak. Perhaps a man of small stature, not six feet, who has so little that you fancy he has no right to be in this grand reopagus of our country—but who has as he manner so imposing, with an eye so speaking and mouth so expressively curved, as to provoke the body to inquire his name. "That is John Sergeant, the candidate." "That little man John Sergeant, the candidate Vice President?" "Yes, and if you hear him in his cause, and see his eye kindle, and mark the play of his intellect, you will soon learn that mind is proportioned to body." But there is one head whose physiognomical indications puzzle me grievously. I see a large sized man, with a countenance ing good natured phiz, tearing a brother lawyer's arguments all to pieces—and pouring forth a profundity of learning and metaphysical law. And this too from a man whose countenance, the head excepted, indicates any thing else than intellect—but perhaps I ought also to except a body easiness in the eye, often expressive of mental ers. But this man is the great Mr. Ogden of New York. One case more and I leave the Court. the great questions of constitutional law, the of States, corporations—when discussed

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1832.

Our readers will recollect, that immediately after the fire of May last, whilst many of the cities and towns throughout the country were making up their generous contributions in favor of the sufferers, a plan was mentioned in the Boston papers, for procuring a Fire Engine, to supply the place of those consumed in the fire, to be purchased by the voluntary contributions of the Firemen of that city. The time which has elapsed without any further notice of the subject, led us to suppose that the purpose had been relinquished. But the following extract from the Boston Patriot of the 24th ult. has convinced us that we had not done justice to this generous people; and that the act is the more worthy of our admiration, because it has been done so unostentatiously. It will be recollected, that Massachusetts contributed more to the Relief Fund than any other State, and the city of Boston more than any city except Philadelphia and New York. Add the probable cost of this Engine, and Boston will stand second only to Philadelphia.

Besides the intrinsic value (which is not a little heightened by the embarrassed state of the Town Finances,) of this noble offering from "Boston to Fayetteville," it will serve as another obliterator of local and sectional prejudices, both among the donors and recipients. It will never be looked upon here without kindling and strengthening our affections for our brethren of the East.

Its arrival, which will probably be within a few days, will form a new era in our Fire Department. As it is doubtless of the best construction, and capable of being made efficient in time of need, it will infuse a new spirit into the Company which will be formed to receive it.

From the Boston Patriot.

The Fire Department.—The parade by this body, on the morning of the 22d, consisted of twenty Engine Companies, two Hook and Ladder Companies, two Bucket Carriage Companies, one Hose Company, six Fire Companies, (exclusive of two attached to a Bucket Carriage, and Hook and Ladder Carriage) and the Fayetteville Engine, "Union," with their different apparatus, making thirty-one companies, comprising in all 1155 men, marshalled by the Chief and Assistant Engineers. Most of the Engines, in complete order and their brass work brightly burnished, were decorated with Banners, American Ensigns and Tri-Colored Flags, &c.

The Fayetteville Engine, purchased by the contributions of the Members of the Department, formed an interesting part of the parade, being manned by two delegates from each company. It bore a banner, "Union," with a drawing of the engine, and underneath "Boston and Fayetteville." The other banners bore the mottoes of the several Companies, heads of Washington and Lafayette, &c. For instance, the "New York," No. 7, bore a banner representing a building on fire with their engine in front —"On Hand." The Brooks, No. 11, (jocularly called the Piano Forte,) had a banner—"Semper Paratus."—The Rapid, No. 13, had a banner inscribed—"Rapid we move, our duty to prove."

The procession moved with the utmost regularity through the principal streets of the city, and attracted much attention. As the Department moved through Commercial street, a salute was fired from the Baltimore Pier, by the Columbian Artillery.

On the preceding page, we have inserted the Nat. Intelligencer's report of one of the most angry personal controversies which has ever taken place in Congress. It is to be regretted that the Halls of Congress are so often made the scene of such discussions. But, the interest felt by our readers generally in Mr. Branch, calls upon us to lay the whole debate before them.

We have not been among Mr. Branch's eulogists. But as to his integrity we never had a doubt; nor have we now. We are confident that he has been unjustly assailed, and only regret that he appears to have lost his temper towards Mr. White.

We are glad to hear that a Memorial is about to be, or has been, forwarded from Salisbury to Washington, urging the propriety of establishing a line of Stages direct from this town to Salisbury, instead of one of the present horse mails. The object is one of considerable importance, and is well worth a similar movement on the part of the citizens of this town. Indeed, we are only surprised that it has not before received their attention. There is more intercourse, arising out of agricultural and commercial dealings, between that town and this, than between this and any other town in the western part of the State; and we trust that it is destined to be a growing intercourse. Yet there is no direct stage communication. The influence of the Members of Congress from that district and this, will no doubt be gladly employed in furthering an object so useful to both places. They will well deserve the thanks of their constituents, for promoting an object calculated to unite different sections of the State more closely together.

Literary.—We learn that WILLIAM GASTON, Esq. has accepted an invitation from the Philanthropic Society, to deliver the annual Address before the two Literary Societies of our University, on the day preceding Commencement in June next.—*Ral. Reg.*

Congress.—Several of our Washington papers have failed since our last, and consequently we are without a full account of the Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate, Messrs. Dallas and Forsyth have delivered speeches on the Tariff.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Military Affairs, has reported a bill to provide more effectually for the national defence, [to organize, discipline, and arm the militia.]

A resolution by Mr. Clayton of Geo. to appoint a committee to proceed to Philadelphia for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the U. S. Bank, has occasioned an animated discussion. Mr. Clayton supported his resolution at length, and exhibited a bill of indictment, as he called it, consisting of 22 counts, against the Bank. Mr. McDuffie replied, and commented at great length, upon each of these counts, and closed with a declaration, that if Mr. Clayton would state upon his own responsibility as a member of the House, that any charge of corrupt dealing or violation of the charter could be proven by any respectable man, he would vote for the prosecution of the inquiry, cost what it might. But believing that it could not be so proven, he would vote against the inquiry, because of the injury resulting to the credit of a Bank from such a course, and because of the delay which it must occasion, and which would probably defeat the passage of the bill to renew the Charter at this session. Mr. Patton of Virginia, took the floor when Mr. McDuffie sat down, and it is probable that many speeches will be delivered.

Mr. ROOT gave notice, that when the bill for re-chartering the Bank of the United States should come up for consideration, he would offer the following additional sections as amendments thereto; which were read and laid upon the table:

And be it further enacted, That after the third day of March, 1836, there may be added to the said Bank, by the United States, one hundred and fifty thousand shares amounting to fifteen millions of dollars, to be created for that purpose, and bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and made redeemable at the pleasure of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the President, Directors & Co of the said Bank to sell and transfer more than three millions of the said stock, so to be created, in any one year, nor to sell any part thereof, at any time, without previously giving notice of their intention to the Secretary of the Treasury, and giving the United States the refusal, for fifteen days, of purchasing the same at the current market price.

And be it further enacted, That of the twenty-five Directors for the management of the affairs of the said incorporation, eleven shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than five of whom shall be resident in any one State.

And be it further enacted, That the notes or bills of the Mother Bank, or any of its Branches, shall be receivable at the Mother Bank or any of its Branches, in payment of debts due the said corporation.

The first bank incorporated under the Constitution of the United States gave a bonus of one million five hundred thousand dollars for its charter. It offered the like sum for a renewal of its charter in 1801 The present bank offered the United States the like bonus for its charter, and, upon the same principle, ought to pay that or a larger sum for its renewal or extension. But, as some of the States have claimed, and others may be desirous to possess the right of taxing the said bank or its branches within their respective jurisdictions, and, it being highly important that harmony between the General and State Governments should be cherished and perpetuated; therefore,

Be it further enacted, That in lieu of such bonus, the right of taxing the said bank, and its branches, in the same manner, and to the same proportional extent, as they do their own local banks, is conceded to the States, respectively, in which the same may be situated.

The following resolution submitted by Mr. Lecompte, of Kentucky, aiming another blow at the Judiciary, we are glad to see was promptly rejected, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, so that the Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the inferior courts shall hold their offices, for a limited term of years.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, demanded the question of consideration.

Mr. Lecompte begged him to withdraw the motion that he might have an opportunity of addressing some remarks to the House,

But Mr. Williams being well convinced that in discussing such a resolution, the time of the House would be consumed to no purpose, could not, he said, comply with the gentleman's request.

The question was then propounded from the Chair, shall this resolution be now considered? and it was decided by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 27, Nays 141.

So the House refused to consider the resolution.

The following are the yeas upon the question of consideration: (among them Messrs. Conner and Hall of this State:)

YEAS—Messrs. Robert Allen, Angel, Jas. Bates, Bouck, John Brodhead, Carr, Chandler, Clayton, Conner, Coulter, Warren R. Davis, Dewart, Felder, Fitzgerald, Ford, Foster, Gaither, Griffin, Thomas H. Hall, Holland, Hubbard, Plummer, Roane, Root, Wiley Thompson, Weeks, Wickliffe—27.

Liverpool papers to the 15th January have been received at New York and Savannah.—They contain nothing of importance.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

It does not appear, as our last accounts led us to apprehend, that the refusal of Russia to ratify the treaty of separation between Holland and Belgium, was given in a hostile spirit or that it will lead to any immediate rupture.

We are struck by the unanimity of opinion apparent among the London Journals as to the instability of the present French Ministry, if not Government.

Elizabeth Ross, convicted of Burking, has been hanged in London.

THE CHOLERA.—Cases remaining at last report 177; New cases 51; Recovered 37; Died 16; Remaining 170. Total from commencement, cases 1720, deaths 588.

Extract of a letter to a respectable house in Augusta from Liverpool, dated 13th Jan y, received by the William Donald arrived at Savannah.

"We have had a fair demand for Cotton this week, and the sales amount to 18,120 bags. The advance of last week has not been so readily obtainable this; but holders show no disposition to sell at lower rates, and we cannot therefore notice any change since our last. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are more encouraging, and should nothing take place to check the consumption of the raw material, we shall look for a steady business this season, and we trust better prices than during the past. New Uplands are offered pretty freely at 6d. to 6¼ and 6½ to 6¾d. for the better qualities. 6190 Uplands at 5d. to 7d, 86 at 7⅛d. 1340 Orleans at 5½ to 8d. 12 at 8½d. 3500 Alabama at 5 to 6⅝d.

Talents in a Napkin.—A gentleman once introduced his son to Rowland Hill, by letter, as a youth of great promise, and as likely to do honor to the University of which he was a member; "but he is shy," added the father, "and idle, and I fear buries his talents in a napkin." A short time afterwards, the parent, anxious for his opinion, inquired what he thought of his son? "I have shaken the napkin," said Rowland Hill, "at all the corners, and there is nothing in it."

Diamond Magazine.

We are authorized to announce Richard H. Alexander, Esq. as a candidate to represent the Borough of Salisbury in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.—*C. Jour.*

MORE FRAUD.—Goaded by repeated calls, the Globe was, at length, compelled to publish part of the speeches, delivered in the Senate, against Mr. Van Buren's nomination; but care was taken to put them on the outside of the daily, and to exclude them from the country paper. By this fraud, an attempt was made to induce a belief that that profligate print had published the reasons given by the Senators who had voted against the nomination, whilst those speeches are yet suppressed. Is the official organ of the government *afraid* to publish the truth? Are the readers of the Globe not to be trusted? Is the American President like the Russian despot? Has he established a *surveillance* of the press? Must his partisans ask his permission what they may read? We note this fact as the strongest proof that the arguments adduced in the Senate against the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, were such as to satisfy the cabal themselves that he was rightly and properly rejected. Why else do they withhold these arguments from the people? It will not do to say that these speeches have been postponed for want of room, because the official has paraded, at length, the foul and polluted slanders which that pink of *modern* chivalry, James Watson Webb, has issued against those members of the Senate who had the independence and virtue to discharge their duty faithfully.—*U. S. Tel.*

From the National Intelligencer.

The Editor of the Official pleads *Guilty* to the charge of wilfully suppressing the Speeches in the Senate against the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, after having published all that were delivered in favor of it. Hear him!

"The Editor, in selecting from his daily pages to make out his semi-weekly print, excludes that which he thinks of least interest to his readers, and that happened to be our opinion of the speeches in question."—*Globe of yesterday.*

He says, further—

"It is indeed a very modest expectation on the part of the Editors of the Intelligencer, to look to us to exclude from our country paper all the original matter it contained to make room for those stale speeches."

Really! Now *what* was this "original matter" which he could not exclude from his country paper? Why, commentaries on those very suppressed speeches, "which he thinks of least interest to his readers!" By this plea the official editor has aggravated instead of extenuating his offence: for he not only purposely withheld the speeches from his country readers, but he did so to enable him to diffuse as widely as possible the "original matter" by which those very speeches were garbled, discolored, and misrepresented.

From the Oxford Examiner.

One reason assigned in favor of the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren is, that the President, his Cabinet, and the gentlemen employed in the public service, are in favor of, and earnestly desire his success. The opinion of Gen. Jackson carries great weight with us, but in this case his opinion conflicts with our deliberate judgment, and we cannot yield. His wishes are entitled to great respect, when properly directed, but we humbly suggest the opinion that he has in this case passed the bounds of propriety—We are disposed to think that the people will select a Vice President with a view to the promotion of the public interests, and not to gratify the wish or desire of the President or any one else—We had supposed that the choice of a Vice President was a matter belonging *exclusively* to the people, and one in which the President, his cabinet, and the office gentry had no concern; and we can therefore view this expression of opinion in no other light than an improper interference with the freedom of election, and an unwarranted intermeddling with the public will. As we should have denounced such conduct in the late, or any preceding administration, so will we set our face against it in this.

Isaac Hill, a Senator in Congress, reads his speeches to the Senate, and he is the only man, it is understood, who has patience enough to go through them.

The Evening Post states, on the authority of a letter from Washington, dated the 21st inst. that Mr. Rives, our Minister at the French Court, has requested leave to return to the United States next autumn.

MARRIED,

In Duplin County, on the 23d ult., Mr. JOHN HICKS, of Sampson, to Miss ELIZA PECK.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 4, Steam Boat Henrietta, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. to Jos. Baker, T. J. Curtis, J. M. Dobbin, Hall & Johnson, Willkings & Co. W. S. Latta, James Baker, G. McNeill, W. Whitehead, D. Shaw, Pond & Brooks, H. Horn, James G. Cook, C. T. Haigh, T. Sandford & Co., J. Huske & Son, H. L. Jones, T. Fuller and others, and nine passengers.

DEPARTED, at 5 A. M. on the 6th, Steam Boat Henrietta, with Cotton, Flour, Seed, &c., for O. P. Stark, Yarbrough & Ray, Geo. McNeill, T. Fuller, W. Whitehead, and others.

On the 29th ult., Steamer John Walker, Captain Patrick, with freight for D. A. Ray, Anson Bailey, W. S. Latta and others, and arrived at Wilmington in a run of eleven and a half hours.

COACH MAKING.

CHARLES T GARDNER & ALFRED A. McKETHAN, having entered into Copartnership under the firm of *Gardner & McKethan*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the Coach Making establishment of Mr. A. McLauchlin, on Person Street, where they intend to continue the above business in all its branches.

From the experience of several years in the business and having first rate materials, &c. they flatter themselves they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who favor them with their custom.

N. B Repairing of every description will be faithfully executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited.

Fayetteville, March 6. 70-6w

Fayetteville Temperance Society.

THE Temperance Society will hold a meeting at the Court House in this town, this evening (Tuesday) at 7 o'clock. The members of the Society and friends to the cause generally, are invited to attend. By order of

D. ANDERSON, *Pres't.*

D. A. DAVIS, *Sec'y.*

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

10 Hhds. N. E RUM.
15 bbls. Mullets,
12 do. Potatoes,

For sale by TH. SANDFORD & CO.

March 6. 70tf.

RAW HIDES.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their old stand, south west corner of the Market Square, 300 raw *HIDES*, mostly large and some very heavy; also, a few calf and kip Skins.

I. BLAKE & SON.

March 6. 70-3w.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Pickles.

50 Jars and kegs prime PICKLES, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

March 6. 70tf.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly, on every Tuesday Morning.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	5	6
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf.	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	50	60
Apple	do		50
Bacon	lb	6	7
Beeswax	do	18	
Bagging	yard	15	17
Coffee, prime green	lb	15	15½
2d and 3d quality.	do	14	
Candles, mould	do	14	
Cotton, New	100lbs	8 75	9 15
Corn	bushel	45	50
Copperas	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1	1 10
Flour, superfine	barrel	4 75	
Fine	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none)	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	do		4 50
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb	32	35
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		80
Ginger	lb	12½	
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3 25	
10x12	do	3 75	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto. dry	do	10	
Iron	100lb	4 50	5
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime	cask		2
Lard	lb	8	9
Leather, Skirting	do	36	40
Sole	do	25	28
Bridle	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	lb	7	8
Logwood	100lb	2	2 50
Molasses	gallon	29	33
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	7½	8
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	2	
Oats	bushel	35	37
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16	18
Linseed	gallon	1	
Pork	barrel		10
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	7	
Paints, White Lead	do	3	3 50
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	1 75
W. I.	do	70	80
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100lb	4	5
Bags	lb	2½	3
Shot	bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9	
Common	do	7 50	8 50
Loaf and Lump	lb	15	20
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	75	
Turk's Island, &c.	do	62	70
Salts, Epsom	lb	10	15
Glauber	do	5	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	19
German	do	14	17
Saltpetre	do	15	18
Tallow	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 75	2
Hyson	do	1 37½	
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	2 50	3
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	box	12	12 50
Wheat	bushel	70	75
Whiskey	gallon	33	
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	do	70	80

Fresh Lime.

150 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I. Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 17. 63tf

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

NEW CHEAP

FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8 —53-tf. D S.

Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞I would hire out by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 54tf.*Ap'l.*

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.

ALSO,

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS.

☞ The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.

Fayetteville, October 26. 51-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 31. 32-tf.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good,)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,
ALSO,
A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-t.f

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

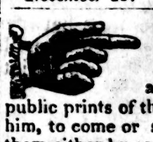
DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.



The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

PAINTING.

WHEELER & SIMMONS having this day associated themselves in Copartnership, will paint Coaches, Signs and Houses, Limner and Ornamental Work of all descriptions, at the lowest prices. They have taken a Shop opposite Geo. McNeill's Store, foot of Haymount.

N. B. Old Chairs repainted and regilt or bronzed. All orders punctually attended to.

December 13, 1831. 58-3m.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

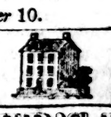
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.



PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1 1831. ‖52-tf.‖

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article,) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED PER STAMBOAT JOHN WALKER,

59 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
14 do. Porto Rico SUGAR.
In Store,

A few tons of LOGWOOD, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 6.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

CROCKERY.

20 crates Crockery, assorted for the Country Trade, imported direct, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

February 21, 1832. 68 3t.

MACKEREL, &c.

20 Barrels No. 1 and 2, 20 ½ Bbls. No. 1, } Fall caught Mackerel.
50 Boxes Prime COD FISH,

Received per Steam Boat and Only Son, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL

February 7. 66tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee,

WILLKINGS & Co.

February 7, 1832.

NEGROES for Sale.

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit.

Apply to the Editor.

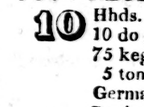
January 24.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.



All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

☞**One Gig and Harness** for sale.

January 23, 1832. 64tf.

STEAM BOAT STOCK for sale.

On Monday, the 2d day of April next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, one half of the HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT, her three Tow Boats, CLARENDON, ONLY SON, and MESSENGER, and the Flat SPIDER, being one-half of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, incorporated in 1827 and 1828, for twenty-one years. The above Stock will be sold in any number of Shares to suit purchasers. The Henrietta has undergone a thorough repair last Fall, and the Tow Boats are all nearly new and in good repair. Any information required can be obtained by application to the Subscriber. Terms made known at sale.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Attorney* of B. Rush, Proprietor.

Fayetteville, February 6, 1832. 66tn.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, will please present them to the Subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Ag't H. S. B. Co.*

Fayetteville, February 6, 1832. 66tn.

Salt.

2500 Bushels Cadiz *SALT*, received per boat Clarendon, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

February 6.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831 40-6.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.

SAM. F. NELSON.

December 31, 1831. 61-3m.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co. and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F. Nelson, proprietors of said Company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company

SAM'L F. NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, *Attorney.*

January 3, 1832. 61 tf.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

For the Henrietta Steam Boat Company.

Fayetteville, Jan. 4. 62 tf

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1831.

Abraham Scott, vs. Quentina Scott. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* and *North Carolina Journal*, for three months, that the said Quentina Scott make her personal appearance at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer, plead or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro *confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Edward Lee Winslow, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1831.

E. L. WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

February 7, 1832.